

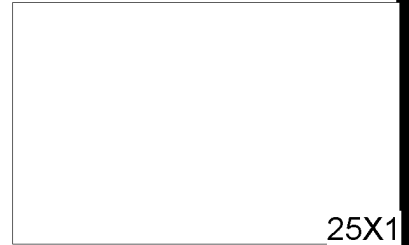


**Director of
Central
Intelligence**

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National Intelligence Daily

***Monday
17 November 1980***

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SITUATION REPORTS

IRAN-IRAQ

Iranian Air Force planes penetrated Kuwaiti airspace late yesterday afternoon and fired missiles in the Al Abdali area.

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According to a Kuwaiti spokesman, the raid caused slight damage but no casualties. Unlike its handling of the earlier attacks there this month, Kuwait publicly identified the aircraft as Iranian,

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Kuwait's Foreign Ministry has announced that today the government will formally protest the raid to the Iranian Ambassador and that further action is being considered. Kuwait now publicly acknowledges that the air-strike on Wednesday was carried out by Iranian aircraft.

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the subsequent air-strike suggests the Iranians intend to keep the pressure on Kuwait. The Iranian decision to strike again only at Al Abdali can be characterized as relatively cautious, but we cannot be certain how far they are prepared to go. For now, the Iranians appear primarily interested in scoring a psychological victory by demonstrating their military potential and Iraq's inability to defend its Arab supporters.

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The limited Iranian action is likely to have little immediate effect on the resupply effort through Kuwait; the Kuwaitis have no option but to continue supporting Iraq because of Arab nationalist sentiment and continuing Iraqi pressure. Over the longer term, however, the danger remains that a costly war of attrition could compel the Iranians to take more dramatic action to widen the war in hopes of increasing international pressure on Iraq.

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Anticlericalism in Iran

Anticlericalism may be increasing in Iran. Press reports indicate that a rally Saturday in the Tehran bazaar celebrating former Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh's release from custody turned into a pro-Bani-Sadr, anticlerical outburst. A minority of those present who attempted to shout slogans in support of the Islamic Republic Party and its leader, Ayatollah Beheshti, was shouted down. [REDACTED]

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President Bani-Sadr is scheduled to speak in Tehran on Wednesday. In the weeks just before the Iran-Iraq conflict began there were indications that his trips to western Iran had precipitated demonstrations in support of him and in opposition to the clerics and the Islamic Republic Party. [redacted]

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The clerics seem concerned that both the Iranian left and the secular moderates could exploit the anti-clericalism and benefit from joining in the defense of Khuzestan. In a speech to military cadets yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini condemned those who try to "separate" the people, the Army, and the clergy. He indicated that those who argue that the clergy should stay out of politics are "anti-Islamic" and are working for the benefit of the left. The chief prosecutor for Abadan and Khorramshahr yesterday ordered all Tudeh, Mujahedin, and People's Fedayeen members to leave the war zone within 24 hours. He said Iran can no longer tolerate the "conspiracies of such godless atheists." [redacted]

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Iranian Concern over Jordan and Saudi Arabia

Iranian leaders appear to be increasingly concerned about Jordan's open support for Iraq. Tehran announced on Saturday that it is recalling its Ambassador from Amman and is reducing relations with Jordan to the charge level. Tehran radio has intensified its criticism of King Hussein. [redacted]

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Tehran continues to search for Arab allies. Islamic Consultative Assembly speaker Rafsanjani is scheduled to begin a trip to Algeria, Libya, Syria, and Lebanon today. [redacted]

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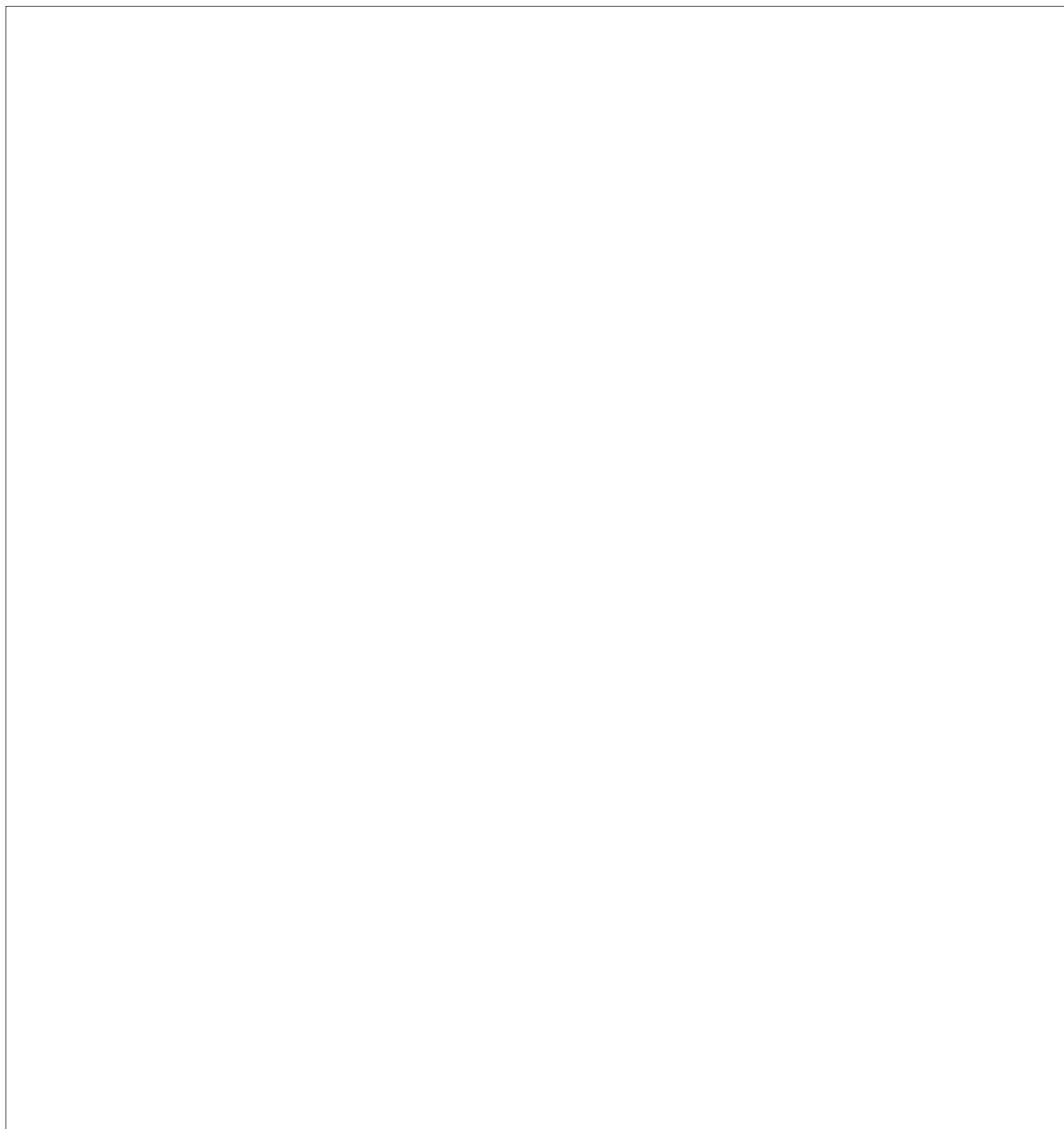
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POLAND

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Kania-Walesa Meeting

As part of the campaign to cooperate with Solidarity, Kania met with union leader Walesa on Friday and reportedly told him that "conditions have been created" to make the new, independent unions important "links" in Poland's "socialist democracy." Walesa, whose prestige has been considerably enhanced as a result of the meeting, suggested to reporters on Saturday that the meeting was Kania's idea. Kania and the party leaders obviously hope that Walesa will continue his efforts to pursue a moderate course and that the party can split the union leadership. [redacted]

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Walesa, according to a Western news service, called on workers to cease using "guerrilla tactics" against the regime and to use the strike weapon only as a last resort. He did indicate he will continue to support those workers who are on strike in Gdansk. [redacted]

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Polish Government members arrived in Gdansk on Saturday to begin talks with representatives of the health and education workers who have been staging a sit-in strike for nearly two weeks. Students at a college in Bydgoszcz have started a sit-in strike in support of the workers in Gdansk [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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BRIEFS AND COMMENTS

USSR-AFGHANISTAN: The Defector Problem

The departure from Afghanistan of officials, prominent figures, and average citizens seeking political asylum is a continuing embarrassment for Kabul and Moscow. [redacted]

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The Soviet invasion accelerated the flow of refugees to Pakistan and Iran. It also prompted the defection of a large number of government officials, teachers, and technically skilled personnel who had earlier either supported or acquiesced in the Marxists' seizure of power in 1978. [redacted]

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Former Foreign Ministry officials now in exile have been effective spokesmen against the regime of President Babrak. Last February one such official was sent to the UN to defend the Soviets' intervention, but instead denounced Babrak and the USSR and defected. The Afghan delegate to the recent UNESCO conference in Belgrade defected there last month and has since requested political asylum in West Germany. He and three other former Afghan officials will lobby this week at the UN for the resolution on Afghanistan being proposed by Islamic Conference countries. [redacted]

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The defection last summer of top athletes from the Afghan Olympic team was another source of embarrassment to Moscow. The athletes and many other defectors, including military officers and crew members of the Afghan national airline, have provided information on the insurgency and on the Soviet occupation to Western newsmen denied entry to Afghanistan. [redacted]

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Kabul will receive another jolt if the desire of some 4,000 Afghan Muslim pilgrims to defect in Saudi Arabia is publicized. Saudi authorities have not acted on the petition for political asylum of the Afghans, who arrived in early October. The Saudis say they will try to persuade the disaffected Afghans to return home but probably will grant asylum to those who refuse. [redacted]

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TANZANIA: Troop Withdrawal

Tanzania reportedly has decided to withdraw its troops from Mozambique and the Seychelles, where President Nyerere believes they are no longer needed. [REDACTED]

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Tanzanian troops were sent to Mozambique in late 1976 to help defend against Rhodesian raids on Zimbabwean guerrilla camps, but since the April settlement in Zimbabwe, Nyerere has been anxious to bring home the approximately 800 remaining troops. Tanzanian troops were initially sent to the Seychelles in 1979 to prevent a countercoup against President Rene. Nyerere, however, has grown increasingly skeptical of Rene's continuing claims that former President Mancham's supporters are planning an invasion and has gradually reduced his troops to the current level of about 170 men. [REDACTED]

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Tanzanian fears that Ugandan dissidents in Sudan, Zaire, and Kenya may create further disturbances in Uganda before the December elections have probably increased Nyerere's desire to bring his troops home from Mozambique and the Seychelles. Nyerere has indicated that there will be no change in the status of the 11,000 Tanzanians in Uganda until after the elections, but he has threatened to remove them if the political parties cannot agree on election procedures or if the elections are not held.

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NICARAGUA: Continued Stalemate

Opposition groups are ready to negotiate an end to the current political crisis, but the Sandinistas--although suffering internal divisions--thus far remain intransigent.

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The 11 moderate representatives who walked out of the quasi-legislative Council of State last week to protest the government's prohibition of an opposition rally now plan to boycott the Council meeting on Wednesday. They probably would return, however, if the Sandinistas compromise on the issues of press freedom and greater political activity.

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Anticipating a harsh reaction, the opposition--comprising the leading businessmen's association, four non-Sandinista political parties, and two independent labor unions--has agreed to maintain a united front and plans to call for a general strike if key leaders are arrested. The four parties intend to request a government permit for a combined rally to take advantage of the Sandinistas' declining prestige.

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There are indications that internal divisions are beginning to break the facade of Sandinista unity. The faction headed by Agricultural Development Minister Wheelock--who has been strongly criticized for the poor performance of the agricultural sector--is being frozen out of decisionmaking. Dissatisfaction is said to be strong within the armed forces, in part due to a purge of practicing Christians. Two small political parties--including the Moscow-line Communist Party--reportedly are disgruntled and are considering withdrawal from the Sandinista umbrella coalition.

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The Sandinistas so far have shown no willingness to compromise. Sandinista organizations sent militants to surround the antigovernment newspaper *La Prensa* and are staging a series of proregime demonstrations to culminate in a large rally on Wednesday.

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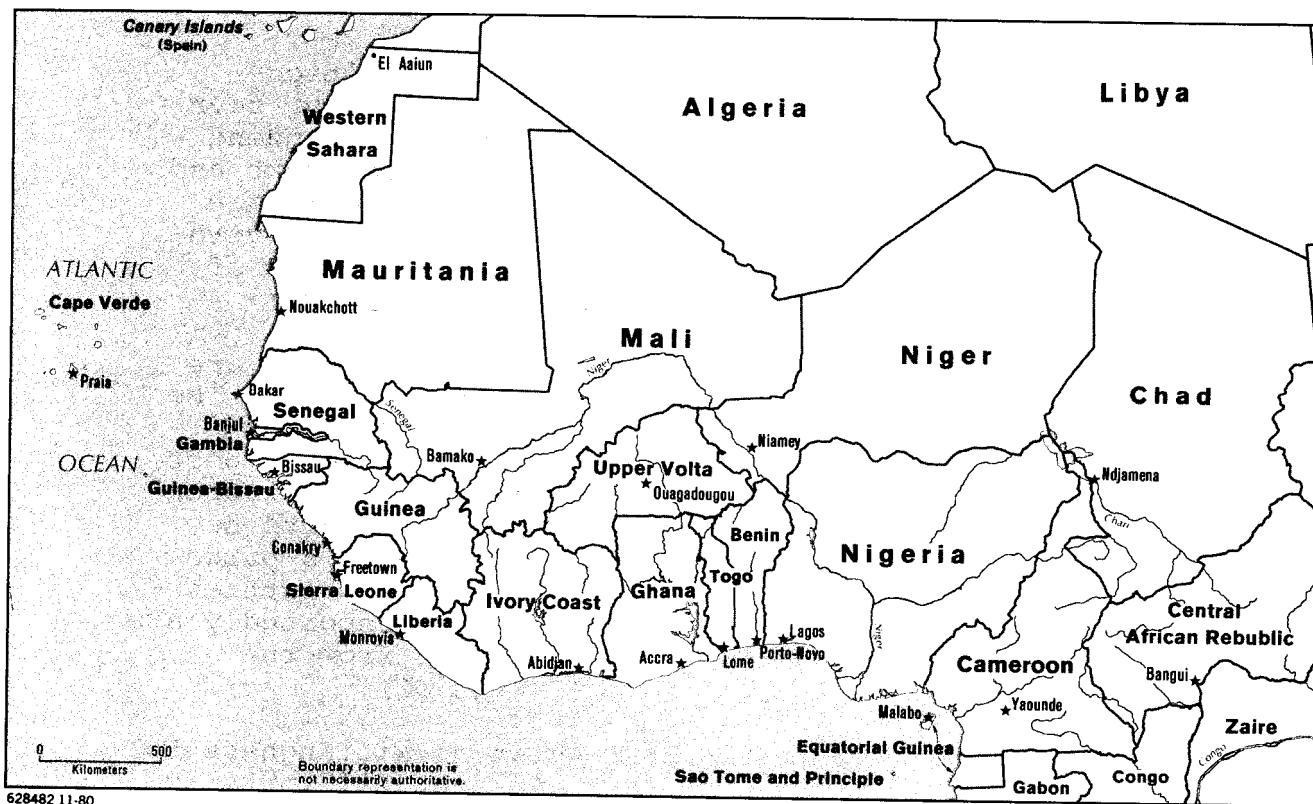
The Sandinistas again may seek to divide the opposition by offering limited concessions. They are unlikely to cede real power, however, and probably will move subsequently to hobble their political rivals and silence the independent media.

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GUINEA-BISSAU: Black Majority Takes Control

The predominantly military Revolutionary Council led by black Prime Minister Vieira, who ousted mulatto President Cabral in a largely bloodless coup on Friday, reportedly plans no sweeping policy changes for now but may be predisposed to closer Soviet and Cuban ties.

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Longstanding tension between the ruling mulatto minority and the politically disadvantaged black majority led to the coup. Racial unrest grew following the enactment last Monday of a new constitution that expanded Cabral's powers and reaffirmed Guinea-Bissau's commitment to eventual union with mulatto-dominated Cape Verde.

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Vieira claims he was one step ahead of a popular revolt and, supported by the largely black military, made his move to avert a "bloodbath." Cabral was initially placed under house arrest but reportedly will be allowed to go into exile, probably in Portugal.

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The Revolutionary Council is likely to replace many mulatto officials with blacks who generally will not be as well educated or trained as their predecessors. The new leadership already has sought to assure its African neighbors as well as Western aid donors that no abrupt foreign policy changes are in the offing.

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The country has serious economic problems, including high unemployment and critical food shortages. A shortage of rice, the major staple, has forced reliance on US and Swedish food donations. Bread and other basic foodstuffs are in short supply and water is rationed. Electric power, out completely during June and July, failed again last month, allowing only two hours of power daily to be distributed among different sections of Bissau.

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Vieira is a popular figure but is poorly educated and will be hard pressed to deal with the country's economic woes. Once considered a radical, Vieira in recent years has grown more pragmatic, but as the product of Chinese, Soviet, and Cuban training he may be inclined to pursue left-leaning policies. The Army's reliance on the Soviets and Cubans for training and supplies probably will ensure their continued influence in Bissau, and military leaders may press Vieira to make policy concessions to Moscow and Havana.

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MADAGASCAR: Growing Communist Presence

The number of Soviets and Cubans involved in training military and security personnel in Madagascar has more than doubled in the past few months

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The Soviets reportedly now have around 300 advisers and the Cubans at least 200. Despite the growing Communist presence and President Ratsiraka's radical foreign policy, he still depends primarily on the West for economic aid. Soaring imports and stagnating exports have exhausted the country's foreign exchange reserves, and Ratsiraka apparently hopes that the prospect of increased Communist influence will persuade the West to help Madagascar deal with its economic difficulties.

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